

The London Gazette.

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Venice, July 29. N. S.

WE hear from Naples, That all the Castles in that City have capitulated; the Garison of Castle Nuovo marched out on the 16th Instant towards Gaeta, with Drums beating, 4 small Pieces of Cannon, and a cover'd Waggon; the Garison of the Castle St. Elmo, after having confin'd the Governor, surrendered themselves Prisoners of War; the Castle del Ovo was given up at Discretion; and the Castle del Carmine evacuated before the Germans entred Naples. Count Martinitz, the new Viceroy, hath already reformed several Abuses in the Courts of Justice. On the 13th Instant 4 Gallies of the Duke of Turfis presented themselves before the Castle del Ovo, thinking it was still in the Hands of the Adherents to the Duke of Anjou; but the Germans firing upon them, they soon found out their Mistake, and retired. The Viceroy having ordered all the Barons to appear at Naples, most of them have obeyed his Summons; and as for those who continue to absent themselves, they will be treated as Rebels, and their Goods confiscated: Among these last are, the Duke of Atri, the Prince di Santo Buono, the Prince di Cellamare, and the Prince di Castiglione. Three Detachments have been made by General Thau, one under the Command of General Pate towards Gaeta; one towards le Terre, under the General Conte Caraffa, who is likewise to visit the Estate of the Duke of Turfis; and the third under General Ulzen towards Abruzzo. They write from Rome, That the Conte de St. Stephano Gormaz passed through that City on the 21st Instant, in his Way to Paris, where he is to give an Account of the State of Affairs in the Kingdom of Naples. His Father the Duke of Escalona, late Viceroy, is still at Gaeta. The Duke of Uceda, Ambassador from the Duke of Anjou at Rome, hath sent his Secretary to Spain, and 'tis thought will soon follow him, being deprived of the 36000 Roman Crowns the Kingdom of Naples gives yearly for that Embassy. The Prince Colonna hath owned the Archduke for King of Spain, and hath waited on Count Cannitz, Auditor of the Rota. His Excellency the Earl of Manchester is preparing for his publick Entry.

Neufchatel, August 2. The Dutch Minister, Monsieur Ronkell, is arrived here, with Instructions to join with the British Envoy and Count Metternich in all proper Measures for supporting the Interest of the King of Prussia. On the first Instant came hither a Deputy from the Canton of Berne, with Orders to maintain the *Inalienability* of the Fief, which tends to the Exclusion of the Prince of Conti. He is likewise directed to prevent all Disturbances that may arise from the Prosecution of so many different Interests, and encourage the Electors to act in this great Affair without regard to the Menaces or Solicitations of the several Competitors. On the 28th past the States of the Country, which compose the Tribunal, met, and received the Claims of the King of Prussia;

Prince of Conti; Prince of Carignan; Prince of Baden Dourlach; Prince of Montbeliard; Madam de Lefdiguières and the Duke of Villeroy, who both make but one Claim, and act in Concert; the Count de Marignan; Madam de Soisson; Madam de Mailly; Monsieur de Furstemberg; the Marquis d'Allegre, who is now Prisoner in England; Monsieur de Montjoye, a Gentleman of Alsacia; and the Canton of Vry, which was one of the Twelve Cantons that were in Possession of the County of Neufchatel for 17 Years, and would not consent to the Restitution of it to John of Hochberg in the Year 1529. After having received the Claims of all the Pretenders, the States adjourned to the 26th of the next Month, that the Prince of Conti and Count Metternich may have time to receive Directions from their respective Courts upon their Competition for Precedence. In the mean time Count Metternich and Mr. Stanyan are repairing to the Country of Valengin, where they will make but a very short stay.

Paris, August 8. Letters from Marseilles inform us, there were 11 Gallies before that Place, to prevent a Bombardment; and that Marshal de Thellé was intrenched at Baufset with 20 Battalions and 40 Squadrons, and waited with great Impatience for the Arrival of the Forces which are on their March towards him from all Parts of the Kingdom. We hear from Aix, That 4000 Swiss, with the Troops that had been detached from Germany, were expected there very suddenly, and that others were advancing thither from Languedec, Guienne, and Poitou, as also a Body of 3000 from Roussillon. We promise our selves an Army of 40000 Men in that Country, when the several Detachments are joined; but as a great part of it will consist of Militia, we cannot much depend upon them in the Day of Action. The Approach of the Enemy hath awaken'd in the People of those Parts the Remembrance of their ancient Privileges. Two of the Inhabitants of Aix declaring themselves publicly for the Duke of Savoy, and the Re-establishment of their Liberty, had raised a great Tumult among the People; but upon their being apprehended and put to Death, it was attended with no further Consequences. There have been likewise several Executions at Nismes and Beaucaire on the same Occasion. We are forming a Camp at Gemenos, between Marseilles and Aix, in order to cover those Places from the Insults of the Enemy. The Duke of Savoy hath given Leave to the Bishops of Grace and Frejus to retire to Aix, having granted the same Liberty to all others that have ask'd it. The King is very much displeased with the Inhabitants of Grace, who refused 1000 Crowns to Monsieur de Saily, which he would have borrowed of them for the publick Service, and at the same time furnished the Duke of Savoy with 12000, and a great Quantity of Provisions. His Royal Highness having proposed a Reward of 20 Pistoles to any one that takes a Deserter, it has had so good an Effect, that the Peasants have brought in 20, who were immediately executed at the Head of the Army. The Court appears very apprehensive of the People's Inclinations for the Duke of Savoy, and have given the Provençals an Exemption from Taxes for 7 Years. Our Letters from Toulon of the 30th and 31st inform'd us, That the Count de Thellé and Monsieur de Guerchois had been posted by the Marshal de Thellé with two Battalions and 4 Pieces of Cannon upon Mount St. Marguerite, with Orders to retire into the Town, if the Enemy attacked them on the Left, and endeavoured to cut off their Retreat; that accordingly being attacked in Front, they made a vigorous Resistance; but seeing the Enemy wheel to the Left, the Count de Thellé told Monsieur de Guerchois his Father's Order, which the latter not yielding to, and affirming that the Post might be maintained 4 Days longer, the Count shew'd him the Order in Writing, with which the other was forced to comply. Monsieur de Guerchois being met by Monsieur de Guebriant in his Retreat, and ask'd in a reproachful Manner why he had quitted his Post, returned so disobliging an Answer, that the other order'd him to be put in Arrest: But the Count de Thellé coming up, reprimanded Monsieur de Guebriant for what he had done, and set Monsieur de Guerchois at Liberty. We hear of other Misunderstandings among the Officers before Toulon, which we fear may cause great Confusion in their Measures for the Defence of that Place. Besides the 4 Men of War and 8 Gallies which are planted